

NEW YORK HERALD.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MAGNETS—CHARLES II.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—HAMLET—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
BOWERY THEATRE, Chambers street—JOHN JENNINGS—THE LAUREL—ROBERT MACAIRE.
NATIONAL THEATRE, Chambers street—AFTERNOON THE BURGUNDIANS—VENUS—THE OLD DRURY.
WALKER'S THEATRE—BROADWAY—BACHELOR OF BAY—FOLLOWING THE QUEEN—MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
AMERICAN MUSEUM—AFTERNOON, NICOLA FAMILY—SACRIFICING—STRENGTH, THE OLD DRURY.
BROADWAY MENAGERIE—LILLIPUTIAN KING—MAMMOTH LION AND LIVING TRAINED ANIMALS.
CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 473 Broadway—BROADWAY MENAGERIE BY CHRISTY'S MENAGERIE.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 44 Broadway—BROADWAY MENAGERIE.
BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 339 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS—OPERA TRUENES.
ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, 405 Broadway—GAMING TABLES—THE NEW YORK ENTERTAINMENTS.
BARNARD'S GALLERY, 405 Broadway—PANTOMIME OF THE NEW LAGO.
REHEARSAL GALLERY, 505 Broadway—Day and Night.
SIGNOR BLITZ—BROADWAY INSTITUTE.
BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART—543 Broadway.
WHOLE WORLD—37 and 39 Broadway—Afternoon and Evening.
New York, Monday, March 13, 1854.

Mails for Europe.
THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.
The United States mail steamship Nashville, Capt. Barry, will leave this port to-morrow at 12 o'clock for Southampton and Havre, and the royal mail steamship Andes, Capt. Moodie, will leave Boston at one o'clock on Wednesday for Liverpool.
The European mail steamship Nashville will close at a quarter to eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, and the mail per steamship Andes at a quarter before three o'clock P. M.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:
LONDON—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
Edinburgh—Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
PARIS—Livingston, Wells & Co., 5 Place de la Bourse.
OUR AGENTS IN PARIS, FRANCE.
We beg leave to state to our readers and patrons in Paris, and Europe generally, that Mr. B. H. REED, 17 Rue de la Banque, Paris, is no longer connected with the NEW YORK HERALD, either as correspondent or agent. Messrs. Livingston & Wells, 5 Place de la Bourse, are our only agents in Paris, both for advertisements and subscriptions.

The News.
Among the varied and highly interesting intelligence from nearly every quarter of the globe with which our columns are overflowing this morning, will be found several letters from Havana, containing full particulars with regard to the unjustifiable seizure of the steamship Black Warrior. When the Philadelphia sailed from that port on the 6th inst. the Spanish authorities were actively engaged in removing the cargo of the B. W., and so anxious were they to accelerate the work, that they had obtained a special dispensation from the Roman Catholic Bishop, permitting them to continue their labor on the Sabbath. As if to add to the outrageous insult perpetrated against our flag by the seizure, it was reported that after the cargo had been discharged they intended to offer the empty vessel to her owners. The Havana journals are strictly silent on the subject, and so far as they are concerned the outrage would have never been made public. There seems to be little doubt in the minds of those best informed that this extraordinary proceeding was in accordance with instructions from the home government, backed by an open or secret understanding with England and France, who have been for years plotting to destroy our commercial and social influence and intercourse with the inhabitants of not only Cuba, but the Mexican, and Central and South American States and neighboring islands. What more strongly tends to confirm this impression is the fact that the government organ at Havana, which is not permitted to publish political matter without first submitting it to the supervision of the authorities, has lately advocated the levying heavier duties and port charges on American goods and vessels, and to extend greater advantages to France and England. The letters from our correspondents have arrived at a very opportune moment, and will tend to throw much light on the subject of this fresh act of insulting treachery on the part of Spain, which, we learn, is to be the theme of a message from the President and of Congressional discussion to-day or to-morrow. At no time since the outbreak of the Mexican war has the indignation of the American people been more intensely aroused than at the present moment, and they are anxiously looking to their executive and legislative representatives to promptly face the issue, and adopt such measures as will insure them indemnity for the past and security for the future.

We elsewhere publish some additional intelligence from California relative to the progress of mining operations, the state of society, the movements of the Sonora filibusters, &c. According to the accounts from the mines the old diggings have not by any means been exhausted, and new ones promising a rich yield were daily being discovered. It is reported that among the new discoveries was one of much exceeding fertility that fifty thousand dollars were refused for the claim. A vein of gold, estimated to be worth ten thousand dollars, had been found in a rock weighing about four tons. But this is merely the bright side of the picture. On the reverse we find, as usual, accounts of horrible crimes and murders, an unparalleled record of insanity, particulars of Indian barbarities and other deplorable events, well calculated to make even the most reckless shudder and prefer remaining at home to venturing in what upon the surface appears such a God-forsaken region. However, let us not judge too harshly. These are the natural drawbacks to a new State, in which a large number of law-breakers from all parts of the world have sought refuge. California, at this time, probably possesses as great an amount of talent, energy and enterprise, embracing men of every profession in life in comparison with population, as any other State in the Union; they will in time root out the rascals, and place themselves on a footing in point of morality with the first in the world. All that they require to assist them in this great reform is female society.

The intelligence from the Sandwich Islands is interesting but not important. No new developments have been made concerning the prospective annexation to this country.
By the arrival of the bark Aura we have received nearly three weeks later dates from Melbourne, Australia. From the synopsis of the news published in another page it will be seen that horse-racing was one of the leading topics of discussion in the Legislative Council.

The latest news respecting the operations of the Sonora filibusters is not of a very flattering character. At last advices the people of San Diego, who were at first disposed to aid them, were holding indignation meetings, and preparing to drive them from that neighborhood. One of the filibusters who had returned—perhaps one of the party whom Col. Walker drove from his camp on a charge of worthlessness—declared that he considered their object to be pilaging and stealing. Be this as it may, President Walker still retained possession of Lower California, or at least a portion thereof, and was to say

point of marching against the Apaches, to chastise them for their outrages against the people whom he had undertaken to guard and protect.

In addition to a variety of interesting telegraphic information, we have a despatch from Washington stating that the special committee of the Senate on the Pacific railroad project have agreed upon and will probably submit a bill this week. Instead of specifying any particular route, it will, it is understood, leave the matter open for competition among bidders, by merely providing that twenty sections of land to the mile shall be given in Territories, and that the company undertaking the construction of the road shall receive about one thousand dollars per mile, or two millions a year for thirty years, for carrying the mails from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It is also said that various amendments have been made to the Gadsden treaty, and that a disposition is manifested to ratify it, if it can be so arranged as to guarantee to us a port on the Gulf of California.

Politicians will find much to interest them in the letters elsewhere published with regard to New Hampshire and Massachusetts politics. The election for Governor and other officers takes place in the former State to-morrow, and it is thought will result in the triumph of the administration party, despite the coalition of the whigs and abolitionists to defeat them. Should this expectation be realized, it is understood the administration at Washington will use every exertion to secure the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill in the House, otherwise the measure will be dropped.

The Brig John Boynton, which arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, reports that the fever had entirely disappeared when she left on the 1st inst.

To-day's inside pages contain two letters from Washington—one of them giving a graphic history of the Perham lottery; letters from Paris and Naples; interesting official document relative to the proposed modification of the tariff, as recommended by Secretary Guthrie; late intelligence from the Darien surveying parties and the Lake Superior regions; Commercial, Political and Miscellaneous news; Advertisements, &c.

The Cuban Question.

The Cuban question has now reached a crisis where, with proper energy on the part of our government, it may forever be ended. Were it not for the misgivings aroused by the past course of the administration, we could have no doubt that we are now about to witness the birth of a new era in our foreign policy. Ignorance, imbecility and corruption in the Cabinet may possibly postpone the event. The wretched weakness evinced by the President—his incapacity to grasp broad questions of national policy with anything like force or persistency—the ridiculous nothingness into which all the pompous declarations of his inaugural have been resolved—and the actual recantation of the sentiments embodied in the Koszta letter—afford in truth good ground for apprehension that the opportunity now offered to us will be lost. With any other administration such a prognostic would be absurd. So admirable a combination of events, contrived as it was expressly for our purpose, and humbly soliciting us to terminate once and forever the Cuban difficulty, may never again present itself. The character of the outrage on the Black Warrior, as an attack upon us in a quarter which we should guard with the utmost jealousy—our commercial marine—and a wanton violation both of international law and maritime usage, is an ample pretext for reprisals of marked severity. The present state of our markets, and the high price of all our exports to Cuba, render the iniquitous tariff by which Spain draws a revenue from that island peculiarly oppressive at the present time, and must have fanned the embers of Creole disaffection into a flame. Spain has sunk to the lowest depths of infamy. Her royal house has fallen to the level of those nameless classes, whom common consent has outlawed throughout the world. Her finances are a slough of despond. Her institutions are crumbling into ruin. Her people have scarce heart enough to rebel. Her rulers, her army, and her navy, only continue to exist by the courtesy of her sister nations. Nor is the position of the maritime powers of Europe, her only allies in the event of a war with us, less favorable to the accomplishment of a destiny which the wisest among us have pronounced inevitable. France and England are already plunged into a war. A war which, however successful their early campaigns may be, is of a very different character from their squabbles with the Cape colonists, and the Arabs and the Chinese, and the Burmese. An additional levy of ten thousand men in England before the first shot has been fired, enables us to estimate the enormous force that will have to be raised when the war reaches its height. Millions upon millions will require to be wrenched from the over-taxed British—additional contributions must be extorted from the poor in France—fresh press gangs must be set on foot—new forced conscriptions must be decreed—and the young, the strong, the energetic, the life-blood of England and France must be drawn from their veins, before there can be a prospect of attaining the end for which they have drawn the sword. To suppose that with these dread troubles at their own door either will add the fresh embarrassment of a quarrel with the United States about Cuba, is to reject the teaching of experience and insult common sense.

There never was, never perhaps will be, so fair an occasion of settling our outstanding account with Cuba as the present. What measures must we take for that end? Mr. Dean's proposal to repeal our neutrality laws, so far as they are applicable to Spain, is good and proper. The laws should be repealed; and the nation whose authorities have outraged our rights so often, placed beyond the pale of international good will. The result of Mr. Phillips' motion for a list of these outrages, will astonish those who have not paid close attention to the affairs of Cuba. For the last four years our whole intercourse with the island has been little more than a series of insults on the part of its authorities, met by a course of patient endurance on ours. The captains of the steamers plying to Havana uniformly state that they are subjected to every annoyance that petty spite can devise on the occasion of every visit to that port. Two years ago, and even later, our mails were regularly ransacked, and the principle was formally laid down and actually carried out by the Cuban authorities, that no resident of the island should send news to the United States or receive news from hence, save only that sort of news which the Captain-General was pleased to sanction. All this we have borne. Some time ago, two American vessels, the Susan Loud and the Georgiana, were seized by the Cuban authorities while lying off the Island of Carman, in Yucatan, on suspicions that they had been concerned in Lopez's first invasion, and the captains and crew, Americans, were inhumanly treated by the Cubans. On the 10th August, 1851, the United States mail steamer Falcon was fired into by a Spanish war steamer, and forced to bring to; no amends were ever made. On the 25th April following, three American sailors were taken from the American ship Lucy Watts, lying at Sagua la Grande. They were kept in prison for some time, and then sent to the United States.

Even now at the very moment that his organ is talking of the insincerity of the HERALD, he is struggling might and main to prevent the Nebraska bill from being made a test question in New Hampshire, and is clearly endeavoring not to identify himself with it there, where it might injure him; and the meeting which is to be held at the Tabernacle to-morrow evening to protest against the bill, is to be managed and addressed by the very men to whom Franklin Pierce wrote his servile letter of sympathy. Let the organ mark its inconsistency after this.

Moro Castle, on the pretence that they had been engaged in the slave trade, and this while the Captain-General, his chief officers, and many of the principal citizens of the island, were openly deriving a revenue from that traffic. In October of the same year, the Cuban authorities refused to allow the Crescent City to enter the port of Havana, because the purser, William Smith, was suspected of having conveyed news from the island to this country; and an interruption of our postal and commercial intercourse took place, which inflicted severe injury as well upon the steamers as upon the mercantile community. Some time afterwards (we cannot state the day with precision) several seamen belonging to the American bark Jasper were seized on the old plea that they had been concerned in the slave trade—the Captain-General still fattening thereon—and imprisoned like those of the Lucy Watts. The Black Warrior's naval career had hardly commenced before she was fired upon by a Spanish war steamer, and forced to bring to, in order to satisfy the caprice and spite of the Cuban authorities. Now, she has been seized upon so flimsy a pretence that we can well imagine the officers of the port laughing in their sleeve at its transparency. Simultaneously with this last outrage, two American barks, the Hamilton and Pacific, and an American brig, the J. S. Gittings, were likewise seized at Havana, and sentenced to pay a fine of a thousand dollars on a like trumpety pretext.

To all these and other outrages we have submitted with forbearance. No atonement has ever been offered by Spain. They constitute a far weightier grievance of injury than gave rise to half the wars that have devastated the world: infinitely weightier than the grounds on which Russia resolved to declare war upon Turkey. Further adherence to a policy of forbearance can only aggravate our position: the interests of peace itself imperiously demand that we should seize the present opportunity of bringing matters to a head.

There can be no question of the propriety of our government issuing letters of marque and reprisal to vessels against Spanish ships and colonies. This course is in accordance with the principles of the law of nations, and has been consecrated by centuries of general practice. In connection with that step, our navy should be placed on an efficient footing, in order to enable us to meet the threats of Great Britain and France with a bold front. Instead of throwing away twenty millions to rebuild the tottering government of Santa Anna, let us place that sum in the hands of George Law, Vanderbilt and Collins, and direct them to construct at once a dozen first class steamers for our navy. Even at the hazard of a suspension of our commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France, this course should be pursued with vigor and energy. It must always be borne in mind that if, under their joint treaty for the management of the affairs of the world, France and England should take such measures as would lead to a suspension of our commercial intercourse with them, the calamity would be felt more acutely by them than by us. A suspension of our supplies of breadstuffs, cotton, and tobacco would produce a revolution in England in a very brief period of time; whereas we could find plenty of consumers for our surplus, and might actually derive permanent benefits from a contingency which obliged us to manufacture our own cotton in the North. We could stand alone, and with our unbounded agricultural, mineral, and other resources could still maintain our rank as a first class Power: neither England nor France could do so for a month.

This last Cuban insult may be the commencement of a new era in our foreign policy. It must be so, if there is any strength, any courage, any American spirit in the administration.

SIGNS OF TREACHERY TO THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE.—The administration organ at Washington, after vacillating and changing sides half a dozen times on the Nebraska bill, at length announces that it has discovered a serious danger standing in the way of its success. That danger, according to the government organ, arises from doubts which it entertains respecting the sincerity of the NEW YORK HERALD. This is certainly an important discovery, if true: insincerity in the support given by the NEW YORK HERALD to the Nebraska bill, would tend more towards its defeat than even treachery on the part of the administration. But the motive assigned by the Washington organ inclines us to question the truth of its discovery. It asserts that the support of the HERALD is insincere because of the hatred entertained by the editor for the President and his Cabinet. We have no reason to believe that anything of the kind is the case. We have made some inquiry in the proper quarter, and we learn that the editor of the HERALD considers the President and his Cabinet too mean to hate, too pitiable even to despise.

The greatest danger that lies in the path of the Nebraska bill is, as we have always stated, the fear of administration treachery, not any supposed insincerity on the part of the HERALD. It is not reasonable to suppose that one who has entertained and expressed uniform and consistent opinions on the slavery question for upwards of thirty years should now change them; whereas it is natural to believe that a man who has spent a large portion of his life in denouncing slavery as an immoral institution whose growth must be checked, is not sincere when he affects to endorse a measure which may lead to the extension of slavery. We have been true to our principles on slavery from the first: we have opposed, at no small cost of popularity to ourselves, every anti-slavery movement that has originated in the North during the last thirty years, and intend to die in that belief and that course. Franklin Pierce has been seen on all sides of the question, and notoriously on the free soil side. His speeches—which are as direct and pointed as anything uttered by Sumner or Seward during the Nebraska discussion—are in print and have been read everywhere; and the natural inference from them is that he is not honest in his present coalition with Mr. Douglas. Nothing short of a miracle would persuade the people of the United States that Franklin Pierce supports the Nebraska bill on any higher ground than a corrupt desire to head off Douglas in a race for the Presidency.

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To a Poor New Yorker—What should be done for them—Work for the Philanthropist.

In this age of reform and Christian philanthropy, and in a city like ours, distinguished for the generosity, the benevolence, and the practical character of its people, it is, we think, surprising that there should be so much physical wretchedness and misery existing in our midst. There are thousands in New York who have learned from the sad experience of poverty what is the smallest amount of wages necessary to keep body and soul together; young and delicate women working out their lives in cellars and garrets for a miserable pittance; men, strong and lardy men, whose lives are constant struggles to keep themselves and families from starvation; children, who, though young in years, have been made prematurely old by hard adversity and want. In every large city it is a natural fact that we should expect to find the extremes of wealth and poverty, of luxury and privation. In European countries this may be so; but here, where our nation is not cramped, where there is room for tens of millions of human beings, where the energies of the people have free scope for their fullest development—here, where the laws are made for the great mass, and not for the benefit of a favored few, we should not see such an amount of physical wretchedness. Much of this is attributable, doubtless, to the heartless exactions of employers, to the extortions of speculators, and much of it is the fault of the sufferers themselves. Of the three quarters of a million who, according to the last census, live in New York and its suburbs, between one and two hundred thousand are of foreign birth. The majority of these arrive with no other means of support than those with which nature has furnished them, and many after landing become dependent upon our charitable institutions. They take up their abode among us, crowding into the poorest localities, and increasing the sum total of pauperism. Some of them are driven by extreme destitution to the commission of crimes and to a course of life from which they would otherwise shrink, for poverty is a bad school for the inculcation of morality—while others, and they are many, battle against adversity with a strength of principle which nothing can shake. Charitable institutions have been established for their relief: the Five Points have in a measure been reigned, although it is to be regretted that benevolence there in its extreme zeal for the spiritual good of the poor, has led to the establishment of rival charities, which in a wrong spirit of emulation occasionally come in dangerous collision with each other.

Now, we are not of that class who think that every enterprise of this character is a mere hollow display of philanthropy, and that those who are engaged in it are actuated by selfish and interested motives; we look upon every movement of the kind with a favorable eye, glad that some efforts are made, though often in a wrong direction, for the relief of the poor. But while we are willing to accord to all institutions like those on the Five Points their due meed of praise, when managed with honesty and with a sincere desire to do good, we believe that a more efficient, a more thorough, a more practical way of benefiting the poorer classes could be devised. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent in and out of this city yearly for the benefit of the negroes in Borinquen, for the dissemination of tracts among some benighted heathen, with an unpronounceable name, at the antipodes; or for the proselytism of poor half-starved emigrants in our midst—hundreds of thousands of dollars are, we say, spent yearly in and out of New York for such purposes, while thousands in our city are living in extreme poverty. We have no toleration for such telescopic philanthropy, and are as much opposed to it as we are to the insane theories of Fourierites and communists. Why should we seek for objects of commiseration so far from home, while we have them at our very door. Let charity become practical in its operations, for this is a practical and material age, in which every enterprise is judged only by its results, and by the profit and loss account which it presents. Has it never occurred to our philanthropic friends that they would be doing more real good by expending their money in sending the poor out to the country, away from the abodes of misery, of destitution and of crime. There the strong man will find work—healthy and invigorating work—and there he can bring up his family free from the contaminating influences of city life; there his children may breathe the pure air of heaven, and want will never reach them. There is no lack of work; the forests must be cleared away, and millions of acres of land are lying uncultivated for the want of men to till them. We can spare twenty, aye thirty or forty thousand for this great work, and after all be the gainers by it. Let those who have the real interest of the poor working classes at heart establish an association, whose sole object shall be the settlement in the country of all who are willing to accept its assistance. Give them an opportunity of making themselves independent, and thus a permanent benefit will be effected.

The temporary relief afforded by many of our charitable institutions, as well as by individual benevolence, very frequently does more injury than good, for it tends to make pauperism a profession, and takes away every incentive to manly self-exertion. By procuring employment for the poor in the country, or by furnishing them there with the means of becoming independent, a great practical good would be conferred upon those who remain in the city. Work would be better paid than it is at present, and rents, which are exorbitantly high, would be greatly reduced. There are hundreds of capitalists who own land in the West, with whom a society of the kind we have suggested might make terms advantageous to both parties. It will be urged against this plan that it is not practicable; but if we consider it calmly and dispassionately, we will find that it is absolutely more feasible than many others which are in practical operation at the present day. The Colonization Society has sent thousands of the free colored population out of the country since its organization, and has been the means of establishing a republic on the shores of Africa, which may, eventually, lead to the civilization of that continent. Have we less sympathy for our own race, or is our philanthropy to be confined exclusively to the African. There are already, we are aware, two or three societies in this city, which have been established for the benefit of emigrants; but the field is an extensive one, and there is work enough for a dozen others. Societies of this kind cannot be too numerous while emigration continues to increase as it has done for years past, and so long as they are not permitted to become mere intelligence offices they should be supported.

But this is a matter in which the poor man

himself, deeply interested as he is, should take an active part; he ought not to rely altogether upon the aid afforded by such societies, but whenever opportunity offered should leave the city for the country. This is the advice we give to laborers and mechanics; for, although they may not, as a general thing, receive as much wages as they obtain in the city, still it would be more to their advantage, for there provisions and all the necessities of life are cheaper. It is next to impossible for a man of family, who is even in receipt of respectable wages here, ever to become independent, while the poor must always remain in their poverty. Can we look at the condition of a large portion of the denizens of the east side of the city, of the Fifth ward, and other localities, and the wretched, squalid habitations in which they live, and deny that any change would be beneficial to them. We know there are hundreds who, even out of their limited means, contrive to save something towards the purchase of a piece of land, and such people are deserving of encouragement; while there are, it must be acknowledged, others who have not an aspiration above their condition, and who, we believe, would rather live in their poverty in the city than in comfort and independence elsewhere. For all who are willing to emigrate from our over-crowded city, every facility should be afforded; and any society that may hereafter be organized for the purpose should be regarded as a great public benefit, and entitled to the support of the people. It is a reform which would have for its object not only the benefit of the poorer classes who would leave the city, but the good of those who would remain. Let it, therefore, be commenced as soon as possible, for, if properly carried on, it must be successful.

In the meantime, we would advise all who cannot do better in the city, to emigrate to the country, where they can live cheaper and be more independent, and where they will be free, or at least partially so, from the exactions of speculators and the extortions of landlords.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE STREETS.—Now that public opinion has at last stirred our City Fathers into action, and made them feel how chauntfully they neglected their duty, a word of advice to them for the future may not be out of place. We see that at their last meeting a resolution passed both Boards of the Common Council, that the Legislature be petitioned to authorize an appropriation of \$75,000 to the Board of Health, for cleaning the streets. It is estimated that it will require this large sum to restore our streets to their original purity, and when it is remembered that this extra tax imposed upon the citizens of New York has been caused solely by the neglect of the proper authorities, all the censures they have received are scarcely what they deserved. In the emergency of the case, and when it was thought that the health of the city might be affected by this three months accumulation of dirt and rubbish, it is perhaps preferable that the sum about to be appropriated should be over than under the mark. The appropriation is a matter of paramount necessity, but it is only to give the streets a temporary cleaning, and the public had a right to expect some estimate of what the cost might actually be, before they were taxed in so large a sum. It is perfectly clear that all the money will be spent whether required or not.

But might we ask, what has our City Legislature done, or what does it intend to do to prevent the recurrence of a similar state of things?

Happily, from the healthiness of the season, their neglect has entailed no serious illness on the city, but the result might and probably would have been different had the weather been hot and sultry. We see that on Friday night, in the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Wakeman offered a resolution to suspend that part of the revised ordinances which prohibits persons removing manure, &c., from the streets, avenues, and public places of New York. The Board in its wisdom thought proper to lay the resolution upon the table; but we cannot see why a plan which has been found to work well in most of the large European cities, should not at least have been referred to an appropriate committee to examine and report upon. In London and Paris the manure and dirt of the streets is sold at a large profit, while in New York we are taxed every now and then to the tune of \$75,000, and pay contractors exorbitant prices to carry them away. Has the plan been proved a failure here that it is thus thrown on one side and deemed unworthy of any consideration? We have every reason to believe that plenty of farmers can be found who would gladly avail themselves of the privilege of removing rubbish from the streets. Contracts might be entered into with parties, stipulating the times when and the circumstances under which the work should be carried on, so as to prevent obstructions in the thoroughfares of the city. It may be said that, from its peculiar position, the expense of removing mud from the streets is greater in New York than in other cities. This is to a certain extent true. But we venture to say that, whatever the expense might be, it would be money well laid out by the agriculturist.

At all events, our citizens should be secured for the future from being obliged to pay a tax of seventy-five thousand dollars whenever it may please the authorities to neglect their duty. Some practical remedy should be devised, and that at once. We trust that the resolution already referred to, will ere long be taken up again, and its merits discussed in committee before it is laid upon the table.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIER.—The soldiery of the United States, like the form of government and the peculiar qualities of the people of this country who constitute the republic of the West, is totally different in its organization and characteristics from that of European and all other bodies of armed men.

Within the last two years State conventions of officers, privates, and all others who have been six years in the service of the militia, have been held, for the purpose of placing our citizen soldiery in a position equal to the best drilled body of troops that can be produced by any crowned head in Europe, and the effect has been so striking that before the year 1860 this nation will be able to boast of as fine an army in every particular as that ever Napoleon Bonaparte or the Archduke Charles was placed at the head of.

Our soldiery is not a hired body of blood-thirsty vagabonds, but composed of the brave, sinew, and talent of the land—the statesman and the merchant, the artist and the mechanic—who have some other motive in joining the army than mere pay in peace, or rapine in time of war. Our soldiery is not a regular, but a poorly paid body of men, as in all other countries o

the face of the globe, but a citizen soldiery, attached to each other, and to the institutions of the country, for which they are ready to shed their blood; receiving no equivalent for their services but the thanks of their relatives, their aged parents, and their sisters, who with smiling faces on a parade day point out those noble sons of a great and powerful republic, who are ever ready and proud to engage in the cause of freedom, "God and their native land." These men are useful members of society—of good business capacities, and "hard handed" men of a great and enlightened nation, who are proud of the station, no matter how lowly it may be, as American citizens and American soldiery. To be even a private in some of what, in vulgar parlance, are called "crack regiments," is a station easier sought for than attained. For in this happy land no post in our militia, however humble and onerous, is regarded otherwise than honorable. Hence the great perfection to which our citizen soldiery have attained within the last twenty years, rather than European regiments, who visit us, and who before imagined that the army of the United States was composed almost entirely of a set of half clad negroes.

How many men worth thousands of dollars fill the places of corporals, sergeants, and lieutenants in our militia regiments, all feeling proud of their several positions as citizens. Our major-generals, brigadier generals, colonels, and majors are not officers by appointment, but elected by the votes of the soldiery; and among these officers may be recognized the Senator, the Congressman, the lawyer, and some of the most eminent writers of the day, whose only interest is to serve their country by vying with each other to see who can render his regiment, or division the most worthy of admiration to the multitudes who witness with delight and satisfaction their tactics and evolutions on the fields of encampment.

European armies are in many cases commanded by men of merit, but the officers are for the most part made up of dissolute scions of nobility, good for nothing but gaming, drinking, fighting duels and riotous living, and by idle spendthrifts and pampered minions of an aristocracy whose habits are not in the slightest degree improved, but, on the contrary, these debauchees find wider range and fuller scope for their vices in the colonies of the mother country than at home. On the battle field all their base and unmanly passions are aroused, and their cruelty to the unfortunate prisoners who may, perchance, be taken on either side is too notorious to need much comment now at our hands. At all events, the conduct of the French armies in Algeria, Egypt and Italy; that of the English in the East Indies, China, and the United States when struggling for liberty; that of Spain in South America and Mexico, where millions of the aborigines were slaughtered even in cold blood; that of the Russian soldiery in Poland and Circassia; that of the Austrian army in poor, down-trodden Italy, stamp the character of European armies with disgrace, barbarity and licentiousness, that never have been, or we trust can be, attributed to the American soldiery on any occasion whatever.

INSANITY IN CALIFORNIA.—The report of the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California, which will be found in another column, is remarkably interesting, more so than the generality of such documents. There is, perhaps, a greater amount of insanity in that State than in any other in the Union among an equal proportion of the population. This is attributable, to a great extent, to the mental excitement and physical excesses incident to the unsettled condition and adventurous life to which all who emigrate to the land of gold are subject. We find that of the whole number admitted from May 1, 1852, to December 31, 1853, two hundred and eighty-four were admitted into the asylum at Stockton, twenty-seven were caused by disappointment, nine by loss of property, eight by fear and grief, seven by mental excitement, forty-two by intemperance, and twenty-five by bad health. The expenses of the institution during the year amounted to \$84,970 88, and the balance in the hands of the treasurer at the end of that period was over \$400.

Marine Affairs.
LOSS OF THE CALIFORNIA.—We understand that this ill-fated vessel had a much more valuable cargo on board than the estimates contained in the California papers. Among other portions of her cargo, some 2,000 bbls. of flour, which were insured in Wall street at \$12 per bbl. The total loss of vessel and cargo is estimated at something over \$400,000.

FIRST VOYAGE DIRECT FROM AUSTRALIA TO NEW ORLEANS.
The ship John McKensie, which arrived here yesterday, is the first vessel that has ever made a direct voyage from Australia to this port. She was ninety-one days accomplishing it. She is from Melbourne.—New Orleans Picayune, March 4.

Naval Intelligence.
The ship-of-war St. Mary's arrived at Valparaiso Jan. 20 from Cape Horn.

FAST DAY.—In Massachusetts, Thursday, April 6th; in Connecticut, Friday, April 14th, which day is Good Friday, and therefore a solemn fast of the Episcopal and Roman Churches.

To the Advertising Public.
The season of business is now approaching, and advertising, in the most widely circulating newspaper, is one of the prime elements of success.

In this view we can freely recommend the NEW YORK HERALD as the greatest establishment of the kind on this continent. Its daily circulation is at this moment the largest in the civilized world, either in Europe or America, being now nearly fifty-five thousand per week, which is far beyond that of the London Times.

Including its weekly editions, its aggregate may be stated as follows:
AGGREGATE CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Four hundred thousand double sheets per week.
Twenty million double sheets per annum.
Four hundred thousand double sheets per annum.
paper used per annum.

To persons in trade, and to advertisers of all kinds, such a channel of circulation is the ready way to success in life. The HERALD's prices for advertising, considering the vast circulation of the journal, are more reasonable, though apparently higher, than the rates exacted from the public by any other establishment in New York. From the simple statement of these facts the public can judge for themselves in all advertising matters.

Court Calendar—This Day.
SUPREME COURT.—Circuit—Nos. 219, 240, 49, 246, 247, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, 260 to 283.
SUPREME COURT.—Special term.—Nos. 33, 63, 66, 67, 92.
SUPREME COURT.—(Two Branches).—Nos. 545, 565, 571, 577, 618, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914